



The COMMEMORATIVE TRAIL

SUSCC
P.O. Box 2335
Huntington Beach, CA 92647

The Journal for the Society for U.S. Commemorative Coins 2006, Vol. 23, No. 1 of 3

Thermoplastic "Union Case" Reproduction



SOCIETY FOR U.S. COMMEMORATIVE COINS

A Not-for-Profit Corporation

ANA Member C-1123580 Since 1984

SUSCC Officers

President David Provost
E-mail: commems@aol.com

Vice President Anthony Swiatek
E-mail: USCOINGURU@aol.com

Editor & Secretary..... Gary Beedon
E-mail: beedon@earthlink.net

Treasurer Mary Beedon
E-mail: beedon@earthlink.net

Publication Historian Clark Fogg
E-mail: cfogg@beverlyhills.org

ANA Club Representative David Provost
E-mail: commems@aol.com

DX Marketing, Savannah, GA
prints *The Commemorative Trail*.

Are You Moving?
Please send us your new address.



SUSCC Mailing Address:

Gary Beedon
P.O. Box 2335
Huntington Beach, CA 92647

E-mail:

beedon@earthlink.net

Telephone:

(714) 963-6138

Web site:

<http://www.suscconline.org>

The Commemorative Trail

Official Publication of the Society for U.S. Coins
2006, Volume 23, #1 Of 3

Departments

- 2 SUSCC President in Florida
- 3 The Vice President's Report
- 4 Trail Mail & News
- 28 Talking Commemoratives ©

Articles & Features

- 7 Roanoke Commemorative First Day Cover
By Dave Provost
- 10 Michigan Numismatists Raise Funds for Schlag Memorial
- 11 Who Were the Walloons?
By Gary Beedon
- 13 1987 Constitution Bicentennial
By Anthony Swiatek
- 16 1988 Games of the XXIV Olympiad
By Anthony Swiatek
- 19 United States Mint Strikes 2006 Benjamin Franklin Commemorative Coins
- 24 Thermoplastic "Union Case" Reproduction
- 29 Know Your State Motto
- 31 Modern Commemoratives (Price List)

BASIC EDITORIAL POLICY...

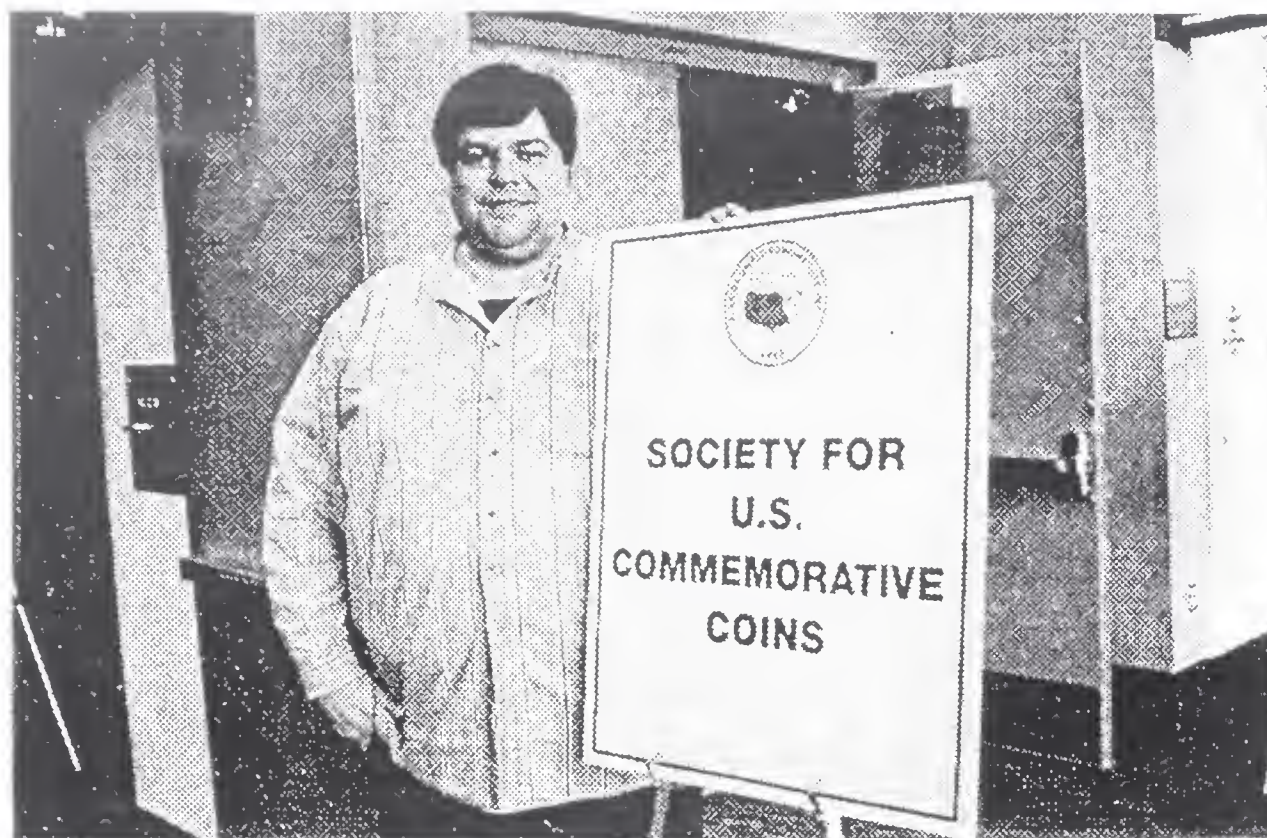
The Commemorative Trail publishes articles and features from a wide variety of authors and sources. To preserve the integrity of the authors and the contents of items submitted, your editor often leaves most everything intact. It should be stated that the contents of the material and the opinions stated therein do not necessarily reflect the positions and opinions of the editor or the society as a whole.

SUSCC can always use commemorative material to print.

Gary Beedon, SUSCC Editor, P.O. Box 2335, Huntington Beach, CA 92647

E-mail: beedon@earthlink.net

SUSCC President in Florida.



Who? President David Provost and SUSCC sign at Florida United Numismatists!

What? Meeting/Program: *Hans Schuler and the Maryland Tercentenary*

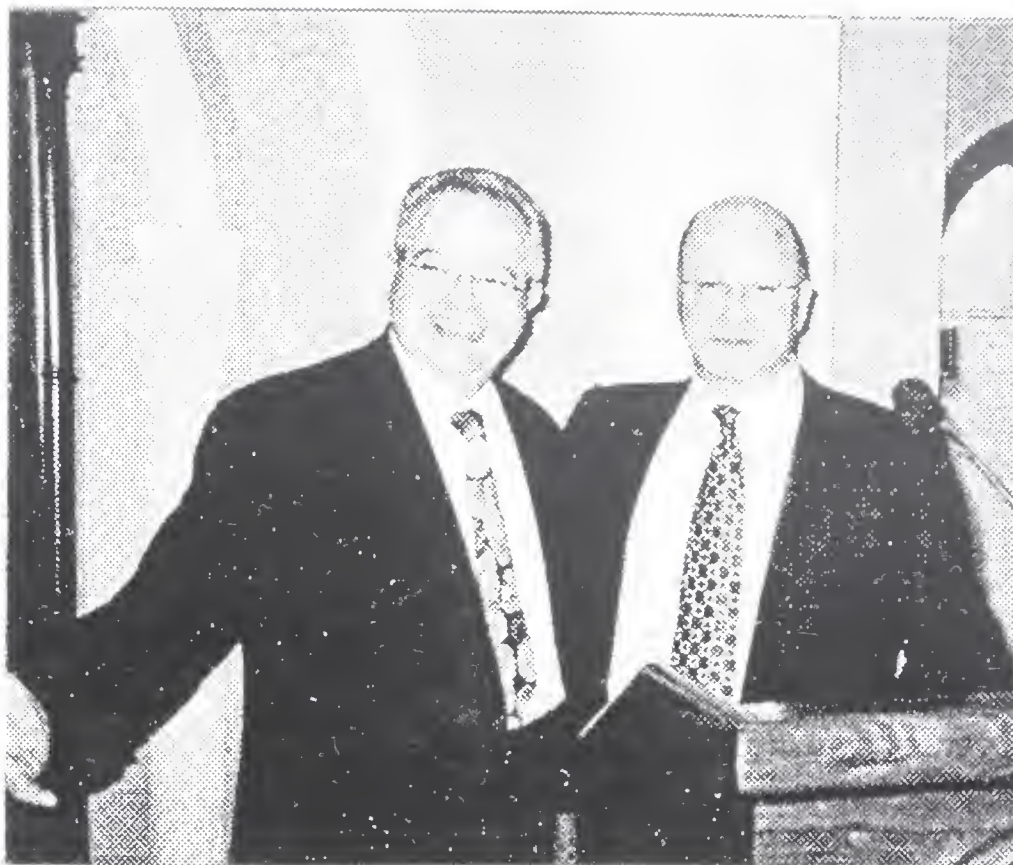
Where? Orange County Convention Center, Orlando, FL

When? Saturday, January 7, 2006

Why? Florida United Numismatists (FUN) show

The Vice President's Report

By Anthony Swiatek



Greetings from your VP

Hoping that most of your dreams become a reality in 2006. I said, mostly, because should one ask for all requests to materialize, it possibly would be asking for too much. I am seen in the above photo with Mark Salzberg, chairman of NGC, at the December 8th, 2005 opening of the new Smithsonian Rareties display.

Through his financial support, Mr. Salzberg's primary objective was to unlock the educational value, expand the hobby and create awareness of these numismatic historical treasures, labeled the Legendary Coins and Currency exhibit.

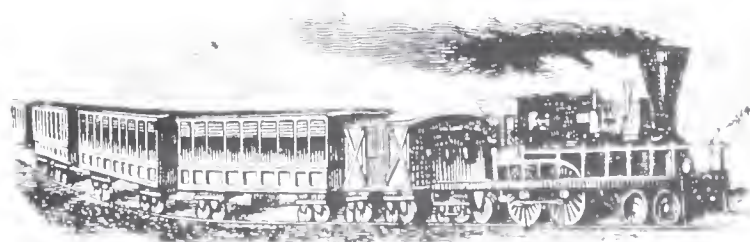
Displayed are the first and only 1849 \$20 liberty gold piece, a copper pattern for the 1794 flowing hair dollar, two experimental 1907 Saint Gaudens, Roman numerals, ultra high relief gold \$20 double eagle patterns, etc.

Visit the Smithsonian website at: <http://americanhistory.si.edu/coins>

Unfortunately there are no commemorative rarities on display.

Numismatically yours,

Anthony J. Swiatek



Trail Mail

From: Rick Wilcox

Mary [SUSCC Treasurer], I have been a member of SUSCC for several years and have enjoyed such membership and the quarterly journal. I'm not as involve with commemoratives compared to the past. I'm retiring from work at the end of the month and I will be involved in other activities. I think it is time for me to "hang it up" from membership and to move on. I have collected coins for over 50 years and it has given me a lot of pleasure. I won't be able to give it all up, as it will also be a part of me. I appreciate the value the journal has for me and I'm sure it will give enjoyment to others for years to come. I appreciate your role with the organization and hope for only the best for this great society (organization).

Rick Wilcox

From: Mark Montgomery (New Member)

Hi Gary,

Just wanted to let you know I received my membership card Saturday.

The Commemorative Trail is great and I enjoy it; just wish I had found the organization sooner.

Thanks again, Mark

From: Bruce Talbot

Gary,

I just read the Susan L. Maltby article in the January 23rd issue of *Coin World* concerning the use of condition reports to keep track of your collection. I had been thinking about doing something similar to further document my collection for identification and insurance purposes.

One of the suggestions is to take pictures of a coin and associate the images with the coin's condition report. You need a really nice camera to capture things such as die breaks, die polish lines, carbon spots, etc. I thought having a line drawing image of a coin type would be a great way to print a condition report then update the drawing with the specifics that help identify your coin. I wondered if anyone knew where to obtain line drawing images of coin types, especially the commemorative coins, to be used for a condition report.

Let me know if I should have posted this to the yahoo group instead of sending e-mail. And thanks for your consideration!

Bruce Talbott

From: Dave Provost (SUSCC President)

Hello,

Arrived home this evening to find the latest issue of The Trail in the mailbox — always a nice thing to come home to! Thanks for another good job.

I'm hoping that you can send me five copies of each of this year's three issues. I'd like to bring them to Baltimore with me and have them available at the meeting on Saturday. Please let me know.

Quick question: The TOC [Table Of Contents] of The Trail doesn't seem to match the contents. Was this an error at the printer?

Talk soon, Dave

Reply: Gary Beedon

Dave,

It was not the printer. When I copied the old TOC as a guide for the new TOC, It seems that I forgot to remove Mr. Mehl from it and add Garafalo's article to it. I will send a batch of Trails to you.

Gary

From: Howard Feltham, Long Beach Coin Club (CA)

Hi Gary,

I talked to Ron Gillio about sharing our Long Beach Coin Club EXPO TABLES with NASC and the Commemorative Society [SUSCC], and he was all for it, so as long as the Long Beach Coin Club membership has no objection lets start working out what we do next to get more people at the table during the next EXPO.

Regards,
Howard Feltham [LBCC president]

SUSCC Members in the News

Q. David Bowers was awarded the American Numismatic Society's Trustees' Award in New York on January 12th.

Gary Beedon was installed as President of The Numismatic Association of Southern California on February 12th in California

Fred Weinberg received the Numismatic Ambassador award from *Numismatic News* on July 26th in San Francisco. ☺

David Provost says the new SUSCC Web site at <http://www.susconline.org> is up and running.

New SUSCC Members ☺

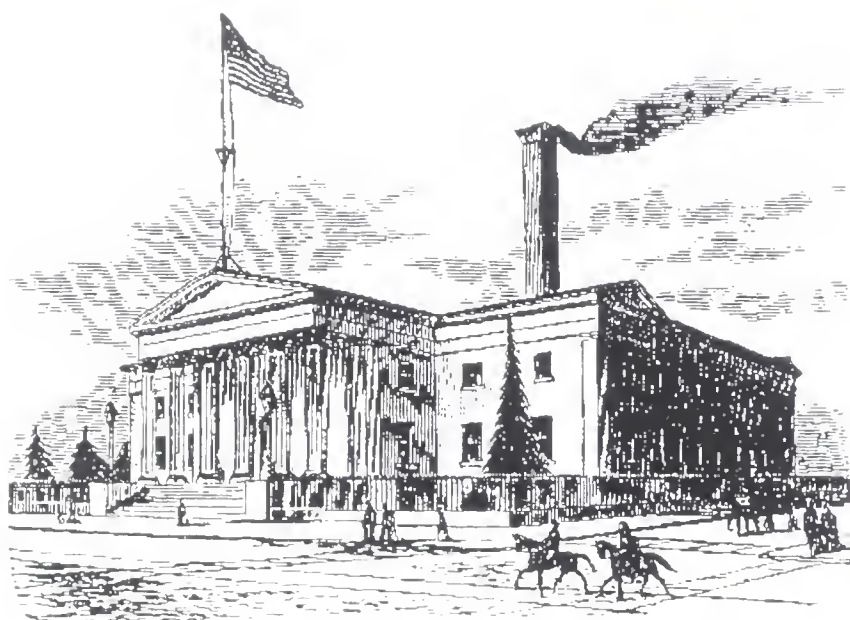
R-3074	Richard Jewell
R-3075	Don Collin
R-3076	Mark Montgomery
R-3077	Anthony W. Fiorenzo
R-3078	Frank M. Derrickson
R-3079	Norman Neiman
R-3080	David Harper (was C002)

Deceased SUSCC Member

R-3016 Harold Olsen

Resigned SUSCC Members

Thomas Barosko
Jon Stock
Rick Wilcox (See comment above)



Thanks for the donations ☺

John P. Case
Ray and Janette Mercer

Omission and deletions

The following article should have been listed in the contents page in the last issue:

1935 to 1939 Arkansas Centennial Distribution Holders
By Mike Garafalo, LM-23 (NH)

The following article should have been deleted from the contents page in the last issue:

Mr. Mehl
By David Provost

Roanoke Commemorative First Day Cover

By Dave Provost, R-2162

Though I am always in search of commemorative ephemera, as a resident of North Carolina, I make a particular effort to seek out items related to the Roanoke commemorative half dollar.

While at the ANA Convention in Pittsburgh last year, I came across a piece I had not previously encountered — a first day cover (FDC) featuring the 1937 Virginia Dare five-cent commemorative stamp (Scott 796)

with a direct tie-in to the commemorative half. It was the first time I had seen this particular Virginia Dare FDC, though I have seen several examples since.

The cachet on the front of the FDC, printed as a blue half-tone, depicts a scene from *The Lost Colony*, a play by Paul Green, the Pulitzer prize-winning North Carolina playwright. The two act, eleven scene play was developed especially for the 350th anniversary of the founding of the Roanoke Island Colony and was first presented in 1937. Figure 1 presents the title page to the program from the first season.

The scene shown on the FDC is of Eleanor Dare holding the young Virginia Dare; actress Katherine Calé is seen in the role of Eleanor, with Lynn Bailey shown in the role of Virginia. The play continues to be staged in the outdoor Waterside Theatre each summer by

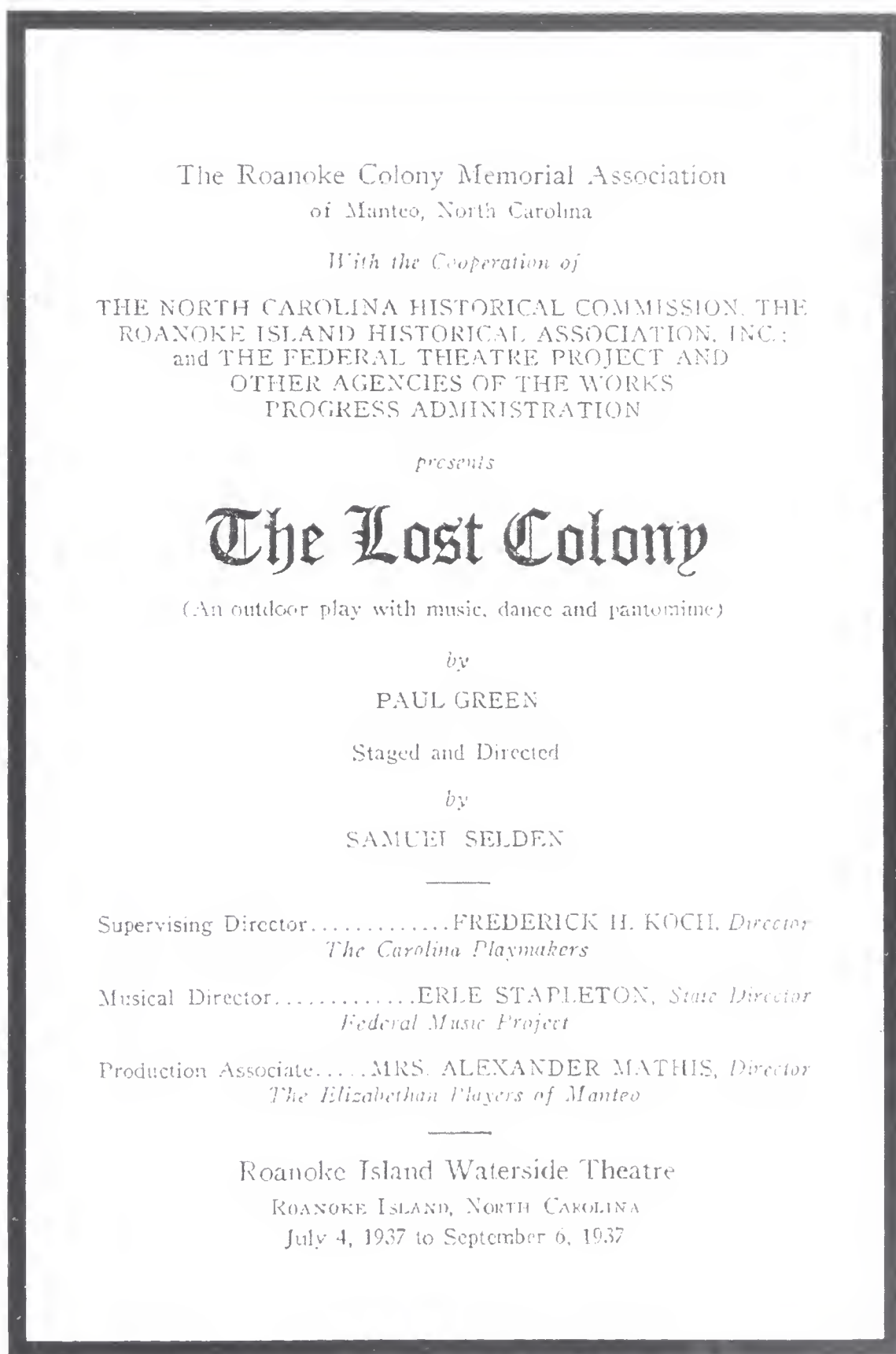


Figure 1. Title page of the program from the first season of The Lost Colony.

the Roanoke Island Historical Association, the theatre is located within the Fort Raleigh National Historic Site.

The cover has the usual Manteo, NC 'First Day of Issue' cancellation found on nearly all of the many varieties of Virginia Dare FDCs: Manteo is the largest town on Roanoke Island and is about three miles south of the original settlement. In an unusual twist, the cover also has a second cancellation from Old Fort Raleigh, site of the original colony. In 1937, the site was an historical attraction managed by the Roanoke Colony Memorial Association: it would come under management of the National Parks Service in 1941 when it was designated as a National Historic Site. The front of the FDC is shown in Figure 2.

The back of the cover, however, held the surprise for me. As seen in Figure 3, the cover features pictures of the obverse and reverse of the Roanoke Colony half dollar along with a bit of promotional copy about

the issue — "Declared by Coin Collectors to be one of the Most Beautiful Half Dollars Minted." I'm guessing this 'boast' was based on anecdotal evidence rather than scientific survey — all hail the marketers! — as I have never read about a comprehensive "Most Beautiful Half Dollar" survey of circa 1937 collectors.

Of the more than 40 different varieties of FDCs for the 1937 Virginia Dare stamp — with some of far greater artistic merit than others! — this is the only cover I've yet seen with such a direct tie-in to the Roanoke Colony Memorial Association, the sponsoring organization for the commemorative half dollar, and the coin itself.

I always enjoy adding a bit of ephemera to my commemorative coin collection, especially when it's interesting, has a direct link to the coin and is inexpensive. This FDC fits the bill on all counts!

Happy Collecting!



Figure 2 Front of 1937 Virginia Dare first day cover with scene from The Lost Colony.

THE ROANOKE ISLAND MEMORIAL COIN



Declared by Coin Collectors to be one of the Most Beautiful Half Dollars Minted. Only A Limited Number Remain of This Issue of 25,000 Coins

For Details, Address:

ROANOKE COLONY MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION of Manteo, N. C.

Figure 3: Back of 1937 Virginia Dare first day cover with half dollar images and promotional messaging

Our ANA membership number has been in error for five years!

C-123580 for 2001 through 2005

C-1123580 for 2006



Michigan Numismatists Raise Funds for Schlag Memorial

Al Bobrofsky, former MSNS President and Steven Bieda, former MSNS Governor and designer of the reverse of the 1992 Olympic Half Dollar recently announced the creation of a special fund to erect a granite monument commemorating Felix Schlag, the designer of the 1938 Jefferson Nickel. The monument is to be set on the grave of Felix Schlag, located at Oak Hill Cemetery in Owosso, Michigan.

Felix Schlag won an open design competition for the design of the Jefferson Five Cent coin while living and working in Chicago in 1937. Several years later he moved to Michigan where he lived and worked as a professional photographer and sculptor until he died on March 9, 1974.

In the 1960s Schlag became active in the numismatic community. Schlag was an honorary life member of the American Numismatic Association and the Michigan State Numismatic Society. It was through the activism of the Flying Eagle Coin Club and the Michigan State Numismatic Society that Schlag was finally immortalized on the Five Cent coin with the addition of his initials "FS" below the truncation of the Jefferson bust in 1966. When the "Monticello" reverse is resumed on the Five Cent coin in 2006, Schlag's "FS" initials will be added to the reverse design, while a new portrait of Jefferson by another artist will grace the obverse.

According to Steven Bieda, a State Representative from the 25th District in southeastern Michigan, the Schlag memorial will incorporate Schlag's Five Cent design as it was issued in 1938.

In addition, the monument will state:

"In Commemoration of Felix Schlag, designer of the United States Jefferson Five Cent Coin First Issued by the United States Treasury in 1938, the Result of a National Design Competition. Erected by your Michigan State Numismatic Friends." The stone is being designed by Steven Bieda and is scheduled to be erected by April or May of 2006.

The idea for the project was initially brought up at an MSNS Board meeting in 2004 by Steve Bieda. Bieda had earlier visited the Schlag grave and was surprised to learn that very little information other than the artist's name was included. Bieda would later discuss his idea to mark the grave with a special marker with Al Bobrofsky, a personal friend of the sculptor and his wife Ethel, and the two decided to spearhead a special effort to commemorate the Michigan artist's achievement.

A suitable granite marker will be erected near the existing headstone, with an estimated project cost of about \$1,800. Any funds remaining after the stone is completed will be used for a perpetual maintenance fund and for programs offered by MSNS designed for young numismatists. (A photo of the existing headstone can be found at www.findagrave.com).

Interested parties can make checks payable to: "Al Bobrofsky/Schlag Memorial," and sent to Michigan State Numismatic Society, P.O. Box 87931, Canton, MI 48187. Contributions of \$25 or more will be recognized with a special certificate featuring the Jefferson Five Cent coin of 1938.

Who Were the WALLOONS?

by Gary Beedon

One might ask what is a Walloon? The origin of the name Walloon is not definitely certain, but reliable sources state that it comes from the old high German word "Walah," the name of a Celtic tribe in northern Italy. It was the first tribe found by the Teutons on their migration south. These Germanic or Celtic people gave the name to them. The Walloons are the ancestors of the Romanized Celts of Northern Gaul, the Gallic Belgae of Julius Caesar's time, who eluded the conquerors by holding out in the Ardennes Mountains.

Today there are over four million Walloon inhabitants of Belgium. Most occupy the southeastern part of the country, especially the provinces of Liege, Arlon, Namur, and adjacent parts of France. Most of them speak a number of dialects including French and Dutch.

The three hundredth anniversary of the appearance of the Walloons in the Western Hemisphere was celebrated in 1924. A commemorative half dollar designed by George T. Morgan was minted by the United States and sold through the Fifth National Bank of New York for one dollar each. Of the 142,080 coined, approximately 55,000 were released into circulation at face value. No coins were melted. This coin was

controversial as many United States commemoratives were. In the religious community, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America promoted the coin while many patriotic groups claimed the coin was un-American, because the design portrayed the conjoined busts of Admiral Coligny and William the Silent on the obverse of the coin. It had nothing to do with the settlement of New Netherland (New York) in 1624! Both men were French Huguenots who followed the words of John Calvin (1509-64). Admiral Coligny's life was taken on August 24, 1572. William the Silent, father of Dutch independence and ruler of the Dutch, was killed in 1584.

The appearance of a small group of Walloons in the Western Hemisphere seems unimportant, but is one of real significance in American history. Thirty families came over in 1624 to settle what is known today as New York. They spread to the headwaters of the Hudson and the Delaware rivers. They started a small colony on the Connecticut River and settled the western end of Long Island. These hardy and brave people passed on to the states of Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, their early lessons in government, law, and religious tolerance of their time. As a result of the influence of

these people on at least four of our original thirteen colonies – their ideals – greatly effected the outcome of the Constitution of the United States.

Firing of wars and persecutions and subject to an inquisition, the Walloons considered emigrating to the New World. They asked the king of England for permission to relocate and find new homes in his Virginia colony. This was King James, son of Mary, Queen of Scots. King James refused the petition of the Walloons.

Killiaen Van Rensselaer, rich Burgher of Amsterdam, was engaged in forming the Dutch West India Company in the year 1621. In order to control the rich fur trade of Holland's territorial possessions in America, this company pledged itself to colonize them. Ready to go on board were thirty families, mostly Walloons. What could be much better to suit the Dutch West India Company's itinerary? The Dutch who had visited the province of New Amsterdam up to this time had been just various traders and sojourners; the first real colonists of this part of the New World were destined to be Walloons.

In March 1623 the ship *New Netherland* sailed from Amsterdam and two months later, the sea worn passengers saw what was to be Long Island of Manhattan. Shortly after landing the small company scattered, leaving only eight people on Manhattan Island. Four or five couples who had been married on the overseas trip, plus eight sailors, were sent to South River (now the Delaware River) where they founded a settlement now known as Gloucester. Another group continued up the Hudson River to the site of what is now Albany. George Jansen de Ralpelje heading a larger group crossed a river to the east and built a few homes on a bay they called Waal-bogt, or Walloon Bay.

In 1625, a very memorable year to the Walloons, three ships and a yacht from the Netherlands arrived with about seven families complete with furniture and over 100-head of cattle. Along with the cattle the seven families were put ashore on Nuttens Island (Governor's Island) only to be transported a day or two later to Manhattan because of a lack of water on the former island. Two more ships brought additional people in 1625, mostly Walloons, which increased the population of the colony to over two hundred persons.

Among the Walloons there was no depression of the birth rate. Four brides who found husbands on the first ship abroad presented those husbands with children shortly after arrival in the new land. Also in 1624 children were born in the Walloon families in that remote settlement on the Hudson River which is now Albany, New York.

These far-distanced settlements flourished and expanded. History almost forgot them. Six men and two or three families formed a colony on the Fresh River (Connecticut River) and built Fort Good Hope; Verhulsten Island in the Delaware was settled by Walloons, and peace and prosperity was reported to have endured. Their history in contrast to that of the Puritans was quiet. Due to their ingenious, brave, and industrious nature, the Walloons were successful as colonists. They were worthy of commemoration in later years.

In the forming of New York, the Walloons played an important part. They quickly blended in very early with the Dutch and later with the English. These people rank among the foremost of our first Americans and deserve commemorative recognition of the 1924 Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary half dollar.

1987 Constitution Bicentennial

By Anthony Swiatek



Reason For Issue: To commemorate the 200th Anniversary of the United States Constitution.

Authorization: Mintage authorized per Act of Oct. 29, 1986

Facts and figures

Denomination	Date/Mint	Pre Issue Price	Regular Price	Maximum Authorized	Net Mintage	Market Value
Silver dollar	1987-P UNC	\$22.50	\$26	10,000,000	451,629	\$13
	1987-S Proof	\$24	\$28		2,747,116	\$13
Gold \$5 half eagle	1987-W UNC	\$195	\$215	1,000,000	214,225	\$140
	1987-W Proof	\$200	\$225		651,659	\$140

Note: Maximum authorization is by denomination. Proof and uncirculated coins combined make up the maximum. Net mintage figures shown represent the net quantity distributed by the Mint. Market value is for raw or unencapsulated Mint State 69 or Proof 69 examples. The cost of encapsulation, or slabbing, by a grading service is not included in the given values.

Dollar designs by Patricia Lewis Verani

Obverse: Depicted is a quill pen lying across a sheaf of parchments and the inscription “We the people”. Originally, these first three words of the Constitution were part of the reverse design, but they were moved to the obverse by the Treasury. To the right of the second e of people in the field is the mint mark. The anniversary inscription the U.S. constitution 200th Anniversary occupies the outer border. At the bottom border is 1787 Liberty 1987. Above the parchments is the motto “In God We Trust”; below it are 13 five-point stars.

Reverse: Portrayed are 13 human figures in diverse dress, representing the wide cultural and social spectrum the United States has embraced and represented for more than 200 years. Below the group is the word dollar. Directly above the second s of states is the digit 1, thus the denomination appears as dollar 1. United States of America and *e pluribus unum*, separated by three circular links, appear around the outer border. The designer’s initials “PV” are located in the field below the back right figure.

Half eagle designs by Marcel Jovine

Obverse: A highly stylized flying eagle is shown with a quill pen in its talons. The word liberty appears in the left border. The motto “In God We Trust” appears below the upper wing. The date appears in the lower field. The designer’s logo appears on the second lower feather to the right of the date digit “7”.

Reverse: Portrayed is a quill pen in a vertical position. “We the people” appears calligraphically across the pen’s lower section. The denomination appears below the pen. To the left of the pen is the date “Sept 17, 1787”; to the right appears *e pluribus unum*. The upper border consists of United States of America with an arc of thirteen stars split by the top of the quill. The bottom border is bicentennial of the constitution. The West Point mint mark is located opposite the letter “u” of the word constitution.

Origins of the Constitution coins

The first-strike ceremony for the dollar took place at the Philadelphia Mint on July 1, 1987. It officially began at 11:15 a.m. with a welcome by Anthony H. Murray Jr., superintendent of the facility. After Treasury Secretary James A. Baker III struck and displayed the first uncirculated Constitution dollar, he then pressed a palm button (located alongside the stage area) marked “West Point.” An electronic impulse was transmitted over telephone lines through modems to West Point. The signal activated the press, and the first Constitution gold specimen was created within a fraction of a second. His 9-year-old daughter, Mary Bonner Baker, struck the second dollar and \$5 gold piece. Members of the Society for U.S. Commemorative Coins, including Helen Carmody and me, had the honor of striking one of those ceremonial dollars. This coinage is highly desired by collectors. One such encapsulated NGC Constitution dollar sold for \$1,025.

The Constitution dollar today

With sales of 451,629 uncirculated coins and 2,747,116 proof coins, I suggest this issue be acquired only for the pure joy of collecting, not as an investment. The only exception being those pieces certified as PF-70. Because of the high level of care given these coins, many coins will grade between mint state and proof 68 through 69. The dollars were sold individually, in navy blue velvet cases, and in two-coin uncirculated and proof sets, each accompanied by the respective \$5 gold piece (also placed in navy blue velvet cases). The proof dollar was included along with the standard 1987 proof coinage (one cent to half dollar), and offered as the Prestige proof set.

The Constitution Bicentennial \$5 gold today

With 214,225 uncirculated and 651,659 proof half eagles sold, I recommend collectors acquire these coins only for the pure joy of collecting, not for investment. Both coins recently sold just above melt or bullion value. This coin was sold individually, housed in a blue velvet case that was placed in a blue cardboard box. Each version was also sold along with the respective proof or uncirculated dollar coin. These two-piece sets, accompanied by a descriptive

insert, were packaged similarly to the individual offerings. All four coins were presented in a mahogany case that included a certificate of authenticity. This was originally offered at \$465, then \$525. In total 89,258 sets were sold. Every coin was encapsulated by the Mint.

1987-P \$1.00

Grading Service	MS 60	MS 62	MS 63	MS 64	MS 65	MS 66	MS 67	MS 68	MS 69	MS 70
NGC	0	0	0	1		0	7	1286	0	160
PCGS	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	64	1819	51
Combined	0	0	0	1	0	4	14	1350	1819	211

1987-S \$1.00

Grading Service	PF 60	PF 62	PF 63	PF 64	PF 65	PF 66	PF 67	PF 68	PF 69	PF 70
NGC	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	99	1717	72
PCGS	0	1	2	3	6	18	86	317	1903	34
Combined	0	1	2	3	6	19	101	416	3620	106

1987-W \$5.00

Grading Service	MS 60	MS 62	MS 63	MS 64	MS 65	MS 66	MS 67	MS 68	MS 69	MS 70
NGC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	690	611
PCGS	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	64	1819	51
Combined	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	67	2509	662

Grading Service	PF 60	PF 62	PF 63	PF 64	PF 65	PF 66	PF 67	PF 68	PF 69	PF 70
NGC	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	10	1649	731
PCGS	0	0	1	1	0	1	15	151	4302	34
Combined	0	0	1	1	0	2	16	161	5951	765

1988 Games of the XXIV Olympiad

By Anthony Swiatek



Reason For Issue: To support training of American athletes for the 1988 Olympic Games.

Authorization: Mintage authorized per Act of Oct. 28, 1987

Facts and figures

Denomination	Date/Mint	Pre Issue Price	Regular Price	Maximum Authorized	Net Mintage	Market Value
Silver dollar	1988-D UNC	\$22	\$27	10,000,000	191,368	\$15
	1988-S Proof	\$23	\$29		1,359,366	\$15
Gold \$5 half eagle	1988-W UNC	\$200	\$225	1,000,000	62,913	\$140
	1988-W Proof	\$205	\$235		281,465	\$140

Note: Maximum authorization is by denomination. Proof and uncirculated coins combined make up the maximum. Net mintage figures shown represent the net quantity distributed by the Mint. Market value is for mint state 65 or Proof 65 examples.

Dollar designs

Obverse by Patricia Lewis Verani: Depicted are two hands, one holding the Statue of Liberty's torch and the other an Olympic torch, whose separate flames merge into a single symbolic flame. Olive branches, symbolic of peace, encircle the torches. The upper and lower fields show the words Olympiad (the original design read "Olympiad XXIV") and liberty, respectively, in large letters. The motto "In God We Trust" is situated in center left field, while date and Mint mark are located in center right field. Patricia Verani's initials "PV" are positioned between the hand and lower section of Olympic torch.

Reverse by Sherl Joseph Winter: Featured is the five-ring logo of the U.S. Olympic Committee, framed by a pair of olive branches. Above this symbol and the letters USA is the digit 1, the word dollar below it in smaller letters. In the lower field is the motto *e pluribus unum*, while United States of America encircles most of the outer border. We thus have the statutory inscription as well as the letters USA placed on the reverse between the "c" and "a" of America; adjacent to the branch stem, are the designer's initials "SJW".

Half eagle designs

Obverse by Elizabeth Jones: Nike, goddess of victory, is shown wearing a crown of olive leaves. The word liberty in large letters is placed partially in field and across her neck. "In God We Trust" is situated in the ribbon of wreath. The date 1988 is located in the left center field, while its designer's initials are incused in the lower neck, below the letter e of liberty.

Reverse by Marcel Jovine: Featured is a stylized Olympic flame that evokes the spectacle of the Games and the renewal of its spirit every four years. Situated above is the Olympic logo. Beneath are the motto *e pluribus unum*, denomination and United States of America. The W mint mark is located to the left of letter e of America. To the left of the W mint mark, within the lowest flame, is the designer's monogram.

Initially, there were those collectors and admirers of the Jones design in the numismatic community who believed that the classical obverse and modernistic reverse designs should not be combined based on each design's symbolism. The creators felt likewise.

Origins of the 1988 Olympic coins

It didn't matter that the Games of the XXIV Olympiad were not to take place in the United States. The primary objective of the decision to produce commemorative coinage was to raise funds for the American athletes participating in the 1988 Olympic Games, in Calgary, Alberta, and Seoul, South Korea. During creation of the dollar design, the United States Olympic Committee exclaimed it would not authorize use of its logo unless the letters "USA" were situated above the rings in a specific manner. The Mint at first objected to the addition of these letters, because the inscription United States of America was already incorporated within the design. However, allowances were made and the United States is acknowledged twice.

A first-strike ceremony took place at the Denver Mint on May 2, 1988. Secretary of the Treasury James A. Baker III struck the first two silver dollars.

When Baker struck the first 1988 Olympic dollar at the Denver Mint ceremony, he gave the OK — through audio hook-ups — for 1984 Olympic gold-medal swimmer Theresa Andrews to proceed with the initial coming of the Olympic \$5 gold piece at the West Point Mint. This marked the first time that a Secretary of the Treasury, Mint Director or Mint Superintendent did not strike the very first ceremonial coin of a particular series.

The 1988 Olympic dollars today

With 191,368 Uncirculated and 1,359,366 Proof pieces sold for this attractive issue, it is strongly suggested they be acquired only for the joy of collecting, not for investment. Both versions were sold individually in burgundy velvet cases. The proof coin was included in the Prestige proof set, which comprises the commemoratives and the standard 1988 proof coinage. The uncirculated dollar rated MS-69 is a better proposition than its proof brethren. The uncirculated dollar in MS-70 or PF-70 (PCGS has graded only three of each so far) has all the makings for this issue to be a real "sleeper". The "sleeper" status would be dependent upon how many more coins over the next few years join the lofty PF-70 or MS-70 grade from the large mintage figure. The "dark horse" could be the non-cameo PF-70 dollar. So far, no non-cameo PF-70 dollars have been graded.

The Olympic \$5 gold pieces today

Most collectors believe Elizabeth Jones' obverse design makes this coin popular. This is especially true of the 281,465 proof mintage issue. It should be acquired for the pure joy of collecting. If there is to be a future for this coin, it resides with the 62,913 uncirculated coins. They were sold individually in a burgundy velvet case, or offered in two-coin, uncirculated or proof sets (each containing the dollar and half eagle), housed in a similar case. A four-coin set was sold in a mahogany box at \$550, but later reduced to \$510; 13,313 four-coin sets were sold. All coins were encapsulated. Because of the care given these coins, many grade mint state and proof 69 for both the dollar and the five dollar issues. Best choice when selecting the five dollar issue has to be the uncirculated version.

1988-D \$1.00

Grading Service	MS 60	MS 62	MS 63	MS 64	MS 65	MS 66	MS 67	MS 68	MS 69	MS 70
NGC	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	16	638	16
PCGS	0	0	0	2	2	1	16	97	630	3
Combined	0	0	0	2	2	1	17	113	1268	19

1988-S \$1.00

Grading Service	PF 60	PF 62	PF 63	PF 64	PF 65	PF 66	PF 67	PF 68	PF 69	PF 70
NGC	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	69	860	16
PCGS	0	0	1	4	3	11	57	191	676	6
Combined	0	0	1	4	3	12	63	260	1536	22

1988-W \$5.00

Grading Service	MS 60	MS 62	MS 63	MS 64	MS 65	MS 66	MS 67	MS 68	MS 69	MS 70
NGC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	269	144
PCGS	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	43	1005	48
Combined	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	48	1274	192
Grading Service	PF 60	PF 62	PF 63	PF 64	PF 65	PF 66	PF 67	PF 68	PF 69	PF 70
NGC	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	22	1155	543
PCGS	0	0	0	5	1	1	14	146	1608	7
Combined	0	0	0	5	1	1	17	168	2763	550

United States Mint Strikes 2006

Benjamin Franklin

commemorative coins





Two New Silver Dollars Celebrate 300th Anniversary of Franklin's Birth

PHILADELPHIA - Benjamin Franklin accomplished so much that the United States Mint is striking two commemorative silver dollars (as authorized by Congress and the President), instead of one, to mark the 300th anniversary of Franklin's birth in 1706. United States Mint Acting Director David A. Lebryk today hosted Delaware Congressman Mike Castle and officials from the Franklin Institute and the Benjamin Franklin Tercentenary Commission at the United States Mint at Philadelphia for the ceremonial striking of the two new commemorative coins. The coins may be ordered on January 17th, Franklin's birthday. Surcharges from the sale of these coins are authorized to be paid to the Franklin Institute for the purposes of the Benjamin Franklin



Tercentenary Commission. Guests at the strike ceremony were also treated to a display of numismatic items relating to Benjamin Franklin.

"Benjamin Franklin was a statesman, scientist, philosopher and patriot, and his life and achievements stand unparalleled in our history," said Acting Director Lebryk. "One of the Republic's most renowned founding fathers, Franklin was also a favorite son of Philadelphia. As a contributor of designs for the Nation's first coins, it is fitting that he rests in Christ Church Burial Ground next to the United States Mint at Philadelphia."

Only Congress may authorize official commemorative coins, and only the United States Mint may produce them. Congressman Castle sponsored the legislation in the U.S. House of Representatives that authorized the two silver dollars. Public Law 108-464, dated December 21, 2004, authorizes the production of two silver dollar designs with a mintage limit of 250,000 coins for each design, limiting the total for the program to 500,000 coins.



"This is a very special day for all who honor Benjamin Franklin and those who are interested in the production of new coins," said Congressman Castle. "I would like to thank the United States Mint and the Benjamin Franklin Tercentenary Commission for their hard work on this project, which will help serve as an historical reminder of this great man and his place in our country's history. I am extremely pleased that the two commemorative silver dollars, which will mark the 300th anniversary of his birth, allow us to honor both the early and later achievements of Benjamin Franklin."

The first coin, "*Scientist*," features on its obverse an image of a younger Franklin and recalls the groundbreaking success of his experiments into the nature of electricity in June of 1752. The reverse design reproduces Franklin's famous political cartoon, featuring a severed snake, and is meant to convey Franklin's belief that colonial unity was truly a matter of life and death, entitled "*Join, or Die*." The second coin in the program, "*Founding Father*," reflects a more familiar image of Benjamin Franklin, capturing the great patriot and statesman in the autumn of his

years. The reverse of the second coin, featuring a 1776 Continental Currency dollar, showcases the contributions made by Franklin to the spirit of early American coinage and currency design

The United States Mint will offer the Benjamin Franklin Commemorative Coins in both proof and uncirculated condition. For those who place their orders early during the pre-issue period – from January 17 to March 14 – the proof 2006 Benjamin Franklin Silver Dollar will be offered at \$35 and the uncirculated silver dollar for \$33. Shipments of Ben Franklin Silver Dollars are expected to begin near the end of this pre-issue period (March). After March 14, the proof silver dollar will be offered at \$39 and the uncirculated silver dollar for \$35.

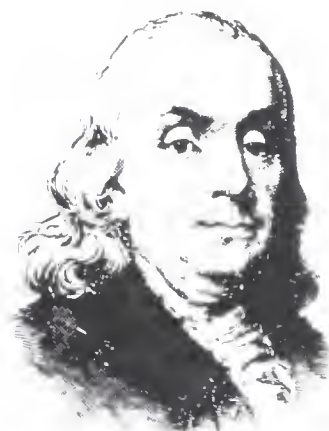
A Benjamin Franklin Coin & Chronicles Set may also be ordered beginning January 17. This set, priced at \$65, contains a "Scientist" uncirculated silver dollar; a collection of four newly released stamps from the United States Postal Service; a reproduction of *Poor Richard's Almanack* from the Government Printing Office; and an intaglio print, executed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, honoring Franklin's contribution to the drafting of the Declaration of Independence. The Benjamin Franklin coin & Chronicles Set will begin shipping in April 2006, after the official release of the U.S. postage stamps that are included in the set.

The 2006 United States Mint American Legacy Collection™ will offer a "Founding Father" proof silver dollar and proof versions of all 2006-dated circulating coins. This set will also include a proof version of the second commemorative coin program for 2006 – should there be one. The American Legacy Collection will be available later in the year.

Customers will be able to order the Benjamin Franklin Commemorative Coins beginning January 17, 2006, at 12:00 noon (ET) by using the United States Mint's secure website, www.usmint.gov, or by calling 1-800-USA-MINT (872-6468). Hearing- and speech-impaired customers may order by calling 1-888-321-MINT (6468). A shipping and handling fee of \$4.95 per order will be added to all domestic orders.

Source: United States Mint

SOLD OUT!



Note: All Benjamin Franklin dollar coins sold out very early!

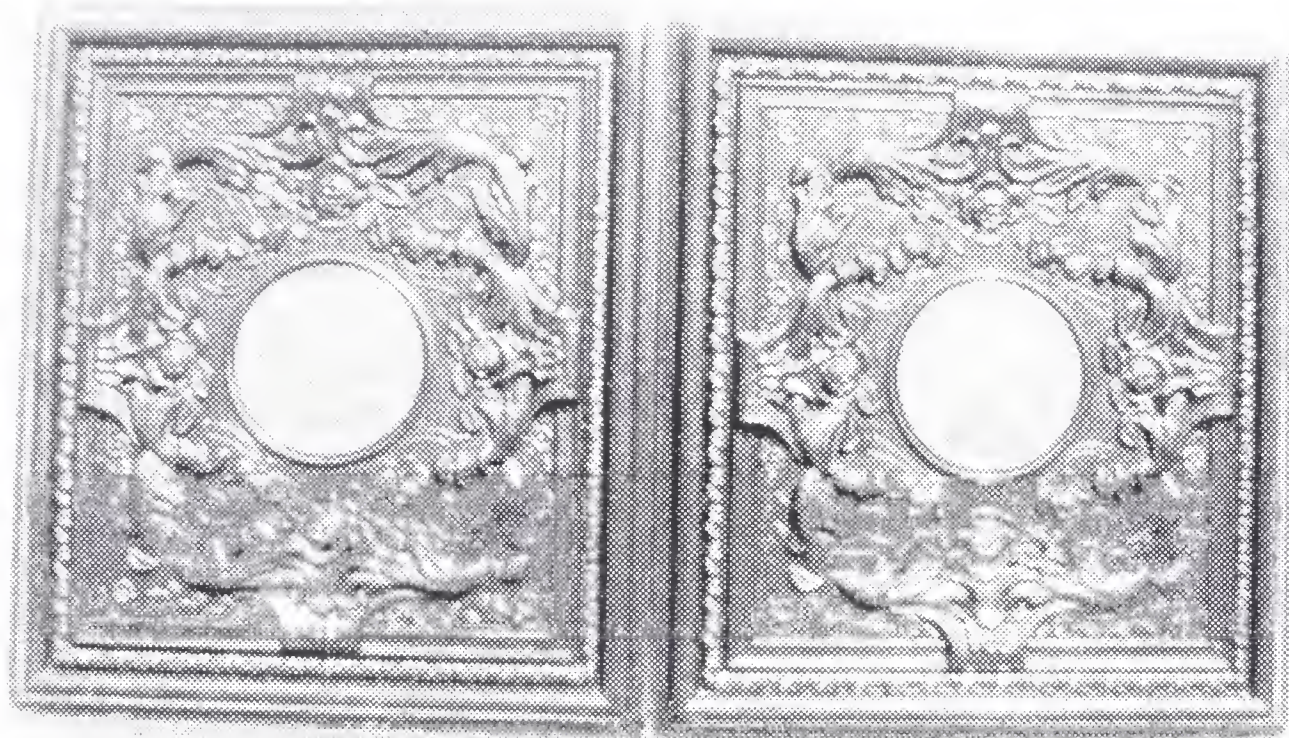
Did you order some?

Which coin do you think will be more popular?

My guess is that the "Founding Father" dollar will be more in demand.

Thermoplastic “Union Case” Reproduction

With 1995 Civil War Battlefield Commemorative Coins (Proof)



Civil War soldiers on

both sides carried images of their loved ones in small, decorative photograph cases.

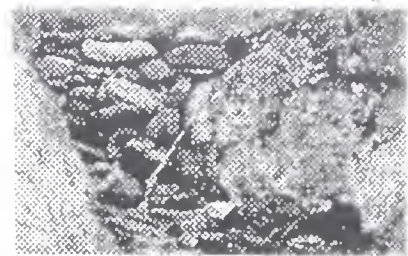
Back home, families waited anxiously to receive photos of fathers, sons and husbands off to war. Though still a new science, photography was an integral part of American life by the time the first volleys were fired upon Fort Sumter.

The woman in the ambrotype shown on the cover is believed to be the wife of Colonel John C. Shields, who served in the Richmond Howitzers. She is wearing a locket that contains his picture.
Courtesy of William A. Turner, La Plata, Maryland.

The Civil War Image

The American Civil War was the first extensively photographed war in history. Although there are no known photographs of actual combat — exposure times were 15 seconds and more outdoors — the photographic record is nevertheless remarkable.

Matthew Brady,
Alexander Gardner
and others documented the grim aftermath of Antietam, Gettysburg, Petersburg and many other battles.



Dead's Den, Gettysburg.
The photographers created this famous scene by moving the dead soldier's body from a spot some forty yards away. Printed from a 8 x 10 inch glass negative.
Courtesy of Univ. of Penn., Special Collections.

confronting the public with the true face of warfare for the first time. And the scores of itinerant photographers who followed the armies did a brisk trade in portraits of common soldiers and officers alike. Many scenes of everyday military life survive as well.

Today the Civil War remains vivid in the American imagination, in part because the people and scenes of that time still speak to us through photographs.

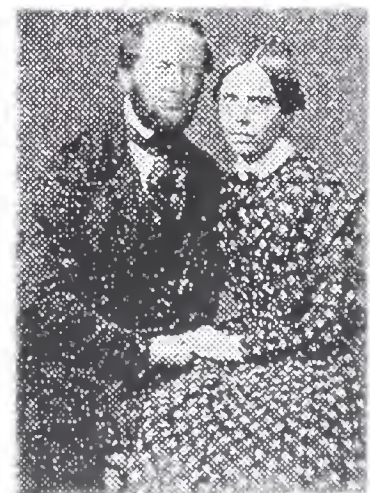
The Daguerreotype Era

At the outbreak of the war in 1861, it had been only 22 years since Louis Jacques Mandé Daguerre of France startled the world with his invention of photography. Daguerreotypes quickly became popular throughout Europe.

In America, however, they were a phenomenon. By the mid-1850s there were thousands of daguerreotypists working in the United States.

*"In daguerreotypes
we beat the world."*
Horace Greeley

One of the characteristics of the daguerreotype was fragility. The sharply detailed image was created by applying a light-sensitive emulsion on a highly polished silver plate. When exposed, a high-quality



Daguerreotype.
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Peck.
Courtesy of Photographic History, MEH

positive image was formed, but it could easily be scratched or marred. Thus, a cottage industry sprang up to produce protective cases for the precious daguerreotypes. The early versions generally were made of leather, with an embossed pattern on the exterior, although wood and paper were also used.

By the middle 1850s, the daguerreotype itself was on the way out and an entirely new material for cases, the predecessor of modern plastics, had appeared.

Ambrotypes and Tintypes

The photo cases carried by Civil War soldiers usually contained not daguerreotypes, but ambrotypes or tintypes. Ambrotypes were glass negatives backed by black paper or film

to create a positive image. The image quality was improved over daguerreotypes, but the problem of fragility remained, so protective cases were still a necessity.

Tintypes were more durable,

since the images were produced on thin metal sheets instead of glass, although the image quality was not quite as good as the ambrotype.



Ambrotype.

Unidentified couple.

Courtesy of the Atlanta History Center, Dubose Collection.

The "Union" Case

In 1852, the first thermoplastic photo cases were produced, probably in New Haven, Connecticut, by Samuel Peck and Halvor Halvorson. Not far away, in Florence, Massachusetts, Alfred P. Critchlow also claimed to have originated the process. However, it was Peck who coined the term "Union Case," possibly referring to the union of materials — shellac and sawdust — which, under heat and pressure, could be molded into intricate designs. Both Peck's and Critchlow's companies were among the largest producers of early plastic photo cases.

During the manufacturing process, chemical dyes — usually brown or black — were mixed with the plastic compound.

Occasionally, red or green dye was used and these rare, colored cases are highly prized today.

Whether or not Samuel Peck invented the thermoplastic Union Case, he did perfect a method of gilding it. The Civil War Battlefield Commemorative Coins Union Case reproduction is based on a case by Peck & Halvorson that was distinguished by a gilded reverse design of a U.S. 10 dollar gold piece.

The popularity of the highly



The Original

Samuel Peck & Halvorson
Used as the model for this
Civil War Battlefield Coin Edition.
Courtesy of David Pickens

detailed cases grew in tandem with daguerreotype and, later, ambrotype photography. The designs spanned the full range of popular tastes — from ornate scroll and floral patterns to pastoral scenes, and patriotic and historical subjects.

Cartes de visite

Every daguerreotype and ambrotype ever made was unique, created one at a time and not reproducible. That changed with the introduction of the carte de visite ("visiting card"). The carte de visite process made it possible to print multiple paper photographs from a single glass negative.

The 2.5" x 4" cartes de visite were cheap compared with ambrotypes and they proliferated during the

Civil War. It was still common practice to preserve them in Union Cases, but the sheer volume of cartes de visite in circulation prompted a new invention, the leather-bound photo album.

Due to their popularity and relative durability, cartes de visite comprise the majority of surviving Civil War-era photographs.

Today, collecting photographic artifacts of the Civil War is increasingly popular, an indication of America's growing awareness and appreciation of our Civil War heritage.



"Children of the Battlefield"
Reproduction of photograph found on the body of Union Sgt. Amos Humaston at Gettysburg. The carte de visite was widely circulated and led to his identification.
Courtesy of Chris Nelson.

1995 CIVIL WAR BATTLEFIELD COMMEMORATIVE COINS

Certificate of Authenticity

Proof Silver and Clad Coins

The undersigned hereby certifies these coins as genuine Civil War Battlefield Commemorative Coins, struck in accordance with legislation passed by Congress and signed by the President on October 5, 1992, as Public Law 102-379. Produced by the United States Mint, these coins were created to help fund preservation efforts for our Nation's Civil War Battlefields. These coins are legal tender of the United States.

Specifications for the Silver Dollar

Date:	Mint:	Condition:
1995	San Francisco	Proof
Weight:	Diameter:	Composition:
26.730 grams	38.10 mm	90% silver
±0.400 gram	(1.500 inches)	(0.76 troy oz.)
	±0.08 mm	10% copper
	(±0.003 inch)	

Design	Obverse:	Civil War soldier giving assistance to a wounded foe
	Reverse:	Little Round Top at Gettysburg and quote from Joshua Chamberlain
Designer	Obverse:	Don Troiani
	Reverse:	John Mercanti

Specifications for the Clad Half Dollar

Date:	Mint:	Condition:
1995	San Francisco	Proof
Weight:	Diameter:	Composition:
11.340 grams	30.61 mm	92% copper
±0.454 gram	(1.205 inches)	8% nickel
	±0.08 mm	
	(±0.003 inch)	

Design:	Obverse:	Civil War drummer
	Reverse:	Landscape and cannon with inscription above
Designer:	Obverse:	Don Troiani
	Reverse:	T. James Ferrell

Philip N. Diehl

Philip N. Diehl
Director, United States Mint



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES MINT



TALKING COMMEMORATIVES



How do we get out of here?

KNOW YOUR STATE MOTTO

If these were on the new quarters, we would have something to talk about.

Alabama

Hell Yes, We Have Electricity

Alaska

11,623 Eskimos Can't Be Wrong

Arizona

But It's A Dry Heat

Arkansas

Literacy Ain't Everything

California

By 30 Our Women Have More Plastic Than Your Honda

Colorado

If You Don't Ski, Don't Bother

Connecticut

Like Massachusetts, Only The Kennedy's Don't Own It Yet

Delaware

We Really Do Like The Chemicals In Our Water

Florida

Ask Us About Our Grandkids And Our Voting Skills

Georgia

We Put The Fun In Fundamentalism

Hawaii

Haka Tiki Mou Sha'ami Leeki Toru
(Death To Mainland Scum, Leave Your Money)

Idaho

More Than Just Potatoes.

Well, Okay, We're Not, But The Potatoes Sure Are Real Good

Illinois

Please, Don't Pronounce the "S"

Indiana

2 Billion Years Tidal Wave Free

Iowa

We Do Amazing Things With Corn

Kansas

First Of The Rectangle States

Kentucky

Five Million People & Fifteen Last Names

Louisiana

We're Not ALL Drunk Cajun Wackos,
But That's Our Tourism Campaign

Maine

We're Really Cold, But We Have Cheap Lobster

Maryland

If You Can Dream It, We Can Tax It

Massachusetts

Our Taxes Are Lower Than Sweden's And Our Senators Are More Corrupt

Michigan

First Line Of Defense From The Canadians

Minnesota

10,000 Lakes, And 10,000,000,000,000 Mosquitoes

Mississippi

Come And Feel Better About Your Own State

Missouri

Your Federal Flood Relief Tax Dollars At Work

Montana

Land Of The Big Sky, The Unabomber, Right-wing Crazies, and Honest Elections

Nebraska

Ask About Our State Motto Contest

Nevada

Hookers and Poker

New Hampshire

Go Away And Leave Us Alone

New Jersey

You Want A ##\$%##! Motto
I Got Yer ##\$%##! Motto
Right here

New Mexico

Lizards Make Excellent Pets

New York

You Have The Right To Remain Silent,
You Have The Right To An Attorney...And No
Right To Self Defense

North Carolina

Tobacco Is A Vegetable

North Dakota

We Really Are One Of The 50 States

Ohio

At Least We're Not Michigan

Oklahoma

Like The Play, But No Singing

Oregon

Spotted Owl, It's What's For Dinner

Pennsylvania

Cook With Coal

Rhode Island

We're Not REALLY An Island

South Carolina

Remember The Civil War
Well, We Didn't Actually Surrender Yet

South Dakota

Closer Than North Dakota

Tennessee

Home of the Al Gore Invention Museum

Texas: Se Hablo Ingles

Utah: Our Jesus Is Better Than Your Jesus

Vermont: Ay, Yep

Virginia

Who Says Government Stiffs And Slackjaw
Yokels Don't Mix

Washington

Our Governor can out-fraud your Governor

West Virginia

One Big Happy Family, Really

Wisconsin

We Cut the Cheese

Wyoming

Where Men Are Men, And The Sheep Are
Scared

MODERN COMMEMORATIVES

	<u>Price</u>
American Buffalo – 2001	
Proof Silver Dollar	140.00
Unc. Silver Dollar	125.00
2-Coin Proof & Unc. Silver Dollar	245.00
Ben Franklin Firefighters	
Silver Proof Medal	35.00
Bill of Rights – 1993	
Proof Silver Half	16.95
Proof Silver Dollar	24.50
Unc. Silver Dollar	24.50
Unc. 2-Coin	34.50
3-Coin Proof Silver ½ \$, \$, Gold \$5	
Black Patriots – 1998	
Unc. Silver Dollars	155.00
Botanic Garden – 1997	
Proof Silver Dollar	42.00
Unc. Silver Dollar	39.50
Capitol Bicentennial – 1994	
Proof Silver Dollar	29.50
Unc. Silver Dollar	27.50
Civil War Battlefield – 1995	
Proof Half \$, \$, \$5 Gold Photo Case	450.00
Proof Silver Dollar	89.00
Unc. Silver Dollar	75.00
2-Coin Proof	110.00
2-Coin Unc.	98.00
3-Coin Proof Gold, Silver, Clad	
Columbus Quincent. – 1992	
Proof Silver Dollar	44.00
Unc. Silver Dollar	36.50
2-Coin Proof	49.50
Community Service – 1996	
Proof Silver Dollar	95.00
Congressional – 1989	
Proof Silver Dollar	22.50
2-Coin Proof	26.50
3-Coin Proof, Half \$, \$, Gold \$5	155.00
Constitution – 1987	
Proof Silver Dollar	14.95
Gold \$5	125.00
2-Coin Proof Silver \$/Gold \$5	135.00
2-Coin Unc. Silver \$/Gold \$5	135.00
Dolley Madison – 1999	
Proof Silver Dollar	57.00
Unc. Silver Dollar	55.00
Eisenhower – 1990	
Proof Silver Dollar	24.50
Unc. Silver Dollar	18.50
First Flight Centennial – 2003	
Proof Silver Dollar	45.00
Proof Clad Half Dollar	16.95
Unc. Clad Half Dollar	14.95
Unc. Gold \$10	395.00

	<u>Price</u>
Franklin Delano Roosevelt – 1997	
Proof Gold \$5	295.00
2-Coin Gold \$5, Proof & Unc.	600.00
George Washington -1982	
Proof Silver Half Dollar	6.95
Unc. Silver Half Dollar	6.95
George Washington – 1999	
Proof Gold \$5	295.00
Jackie Robinson – 1997	
Proof Silver Dollar	75.00
2-Coin Proof \$, Gold \$5	650.00
4-Coin Proof & Unc. Gold \$, Proof & Unc. \$	3,500.00
Kennedy Collectors Set – 1998	
2-Coin Unc. Robt. F. Silver \$/ Matte John F. Silver \$1/2	300.00
Kennedy, Robert F. – 1998	
Proof Silver Dollar	48.00
Unc. Silver Dollar	36.50
Korean War Memorial – 1991	
Proof Silver Dollar	18.95
Unc. Silver Dollar	17.95
Law Enforcement – 1997	
Proof Silver Dollar	149.00
Unc. Silver Dollar	159.00
Leif Ericson – 2000	
Proof Silver Dollar	70.00
Unc. Silver Dollar	85.00
2-Coin Proof Silver Dollar	95.00
Liberty – 1986	
Unc. Half Dollar	7.95
Unc. Silver Dollar	16.95
2-Coin Silver Proof	22.50
3-Coin Proof Half \$, \$, Gold \$5	155.00
Library of Congress – 2000	
Proof Silver Dollar	48.00
Unc. Silver Dollar	48.00
Military Academy Bicentennial - 2002	
Proof Silver Dollar	45.00
Unc. Silver Dollar	45.00
Mt. Rushmore – 1991	
Proof Silver Dollar	39.50
Unc. Silver Dollar	36.50
2-Coin Proof Silver \$ & Half \$	49.50
2-Coin Proof	58.00
Olympics – 1984 L.A.	
2-Coin Proof Silver \$ ('83)	24.50
3-Coin Proof Silver \$'s, Gold \$10	260.00
Olympics – 1988	
Proof Silver Dollar	14.95
Unc. Silver Dollar	14.95
2-Coin Proof Silver \$/Gold \$5	135.00
2-Coin Unc. Silver \$/Gold \$5	135.00
Olympics – 1992	
Proof Silver Dollar	29.50
Unc. Silver Dollar	27.50

MODERN COMMEMORATIVES

	<u>Price</u>
Olympics (Special) – 1995	
Proof Silver Dollar	23.50
Olympics – 2002 Salt Lake	
Proof Silver Dollar	39.00
Unc. Silver Dollar	39.00
Proof Gold \$5	295.00
2-Coin Proof Gold \$5/Silver \$	310.00
Prisoner of War – 1994	
Unc. Silver Dollar	98.00
Smithsonian 150th Anniv. – 1996	
Proof Silver Dollar	75.00
Unc. Silver Dollar	150.00
Thomas Alva Edison – 2004	
Proof Silver Dollar	47.50
Unc. Silver Dollar	45.00
Unc. Silver \$ w/Light bulb	59.00
Thomas Jefferson 250th Anniv. – 1993	
Proof Silver Dollar	34.00
Unc. Silver Dollar	31.00
USO – 1991	
Proof Silver Dollar	22.50
Unc. Silver Dollar	17.95
Veteran's Commemorative – 1994	
3-Coin Proof Silver Dollar	195.00
3-Coin Unc. Silver Dollar	240.00
Visitor Center – 2001	
Proof Silver Dollar	46.00
Unc. Silver Dollar	44.00
Proof Clad Half Dollar	18.95
Proof Gold \$5	295.00
3-Coin Proof Gold \$5, Silver \$, Clad ½	325.00
White House 200th Anniv. – 1992	
Proof Silver Dollar	47.00
Unc. Silver Dollar	42.00
Women in Military Service – 1994	
Proof Silver Dollar	69.00
World Cup USA – 1994	
Proof Silver Dollar	34.50
Unc. Silver Dollar	28.50
2-Coin Proof Silver \$/Clad ½ \$	39.00
2-Coin Unc. \$1, ½ \$	35.00
3-Coin Proof \$5, Silver \$, Clad ½ \$	195.00
World War II 50th Anniversary – 1993	
Proof Clad Half Dollar	39.00
2-Coin Proof	69.00
2-Coin Unc.	59.00
Yellowstone – 1999	
Proof Silver Dollar	59.00
2-Coin Proof & Unc.	98.00

	<u>Price</u>
CURRENCY SETS:	
American Buffalo Coinage & Currency Set	140.00
Botanic Garden Coinage & Currency Set	245.00
Lewis & Clark Coinage & Currency Set	140.00
Thomas Jefferson Coinage & Currency Set	98.00
U. S. Millenium Coinage & Currency Set	70.00

WOOD CASE SETS:

Columbus Quincentenary	450.00
Proof & Unc. Gold \$5	
Proof & Unc. Silver \$	
Proof & Unc. Half \$	
Mt. Rushmore Anniv. 6 Coin – 1991	425.00
Proof & Unc. Gold \$5	
Proof & Unc. Silver \$	
Proof & Unc. Half \$	
U.S. Constitution 4 Coin – 1987	265.00
Proof & Unc. Silver \$	
Proof & Unc. Gold \$5	
U.S. Liberty 6 Coin – 1986	325.00
Proof & Unc. Gold \$5	
Proof & Unc. Silver \$	
Proof & Unc. Half \$	
U.S. Congressional 6 Coin – 1989	315.00
Proof & Unc. Gold \$5	
Proof & Unc. Silver \$	
Proof & Unc. Half \$	

Bill King '95
N.N.



RUN-AWAY

Membership Application

Society for U.S. Commemorative Coins

- I hereby apply for membership in the *Society for U.S. Commemorative Coins* (SUSCC), subject to the bylaws of said Society.
- Membership runs from January 1st to December 31st of each year.
- Annual Dues (USA): \$20.00 per adult and \$10.00 per Junior (Age 17 and under).

Name

Address

City*

State and Zip Code

Telephone Number or E-mail address

Signature of Applicant

Date

Signature of Sponsor (optional)

Birth Date (Junior Members)

Signature of Parent or Guardian (Junior Members)

Enclose dues with your application (copy ok) and send to:

SUSCC, P.O. Box 2335, Huntington Beach, CA 92647